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tral region of the interambulacral areas. The depression, however, also includes the two marginal rows of each interambulacral series. There is likewise a faint narrow, almost linear, impression on the internal cast, extending from the apical disc about half way down the middle row of plates in each interambulacral field.

This form can be at once distinguished from *O. Danæ*, the only other known species of this type, by its proportionally much larger and less numerous interambulacral plates, of which there are only *five* instead of *eight or nine* rows to each area. Its ambulacral areas are also proportionally narrower, and, as already stated, differ in not being furrowed along each side, with a ridge along the middle.

As we have elsewhere suggested, the group *Oligoporus* seems to be exactly intermediate in its characters between *Melonites*, Owen and Norwood, and *Palæchinus*, (Sconler) McCoy. That is, it differs from *Palæchinus* in having *four* rows of ambulacral pieces and four double rows of pores, instead of *two* of each, as well as in having the ambulacral areas more or less sunken below the interambulacral fields. In the last character it agrees more nearly with *Melonites*, from which, however, it differs widely in having only *four* rows of ambulacral pieces and *four* double rows of pores instead of *ten* of each to each area. In the nature of its apical disc the species under consideration shows that in this type it agrees well in its general characters with *Melonites*. We also know, from a crushed specimen of *Oligoporus Danæ*, that the species of this group have the jaws very like those of *Melonites*. The question may therefore arise whether or not these differences in the *number* of pieces and pores of the ambulacra are of generic importance, and whether we ought not to regard them as only subgeneric and call our species *Melonites (Oligoporus) nobilis*. On the same grounds, however, we would have as good reason to regard both *Oligoporus* and *Melonites* as mere sections or subgenera of *Palæchinus*. We cannot, however, believe so important and constant a difference of less than generic value, no gradations being yet known in this character between *Oligoporus* and *Melonites* on the one hand, or between the former and *Palæchinus* on the other. It is true we yet only know one species of *Melonites*, but we now know two well marked species of *Oligoporus*, while there are eight or nine known distinct species of *Palæchinus*, all of which latter agree in having but two rows of ambulacral pieces to each area.

At the time we proposed the name *Oligoporus* we were not aware that Prof. Desor had designated a section (not a genus) of the family *Cidaridæ* by the name *Oligopores*. In case this should be regarded as a serious objection to our name *Oligoporus* we suggested, in the second volume of the Illinois Geological Reports, the name *Melonopsis* for this group instead; and if it should be adopted, the species here described would have to be called *Melonopsis nobilis*. The name *Oligopores*, however, from its different termination, we should think sufficiently distinct.

Locality and position.—Calhoun County, Illinois, from the Burlington division of the Lower Carboniferous series.

Description of Seven New Species of AMERICAN BIRDS from various localities, with a note on *Zonotrichia melanotis*.

BY GEO. N. LAWRENCE.

1. DENDRÆCA CAPITALIS.

Male. Front and crown of a deep rich reddish brown; back and smaller wing coverts yellowish olive-green, becoming more yellow on the rump; central tail feathers and the outer webs of the others dark olive-brown, edged the color of the back, the inner webs of all except the central tail feathers are yellow; the quill feathers and the larger wing coverts are blackish brown, the primaries and secondaries with margins the color of the back, the terti-
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aries and wing coverts edged with yellow; under lining of wings deep yellow; under plumage deep golden yellow, with conspicuous reddish brown stripes on the breast and sides; bill blackish brown, the under mandible paler below; feet light brown.

Second, third and fourth quills equal and longest, first intermediate between fourth and fifth.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ in.; wing $2\frac{1}{4}$; tail 2 1-16th; bill 7-16ths; tarsi $\frac{3}{4}$.

The female differs in wanting the brown cap, having in place of it a slight wash of that color, and in there being only a few faint stripes on the breast.

Habitat.—Barbadoes. Types in my collection, obtained by Mr. A. H. Alexander, of West Hoboken, N. J., who informed me that it is an abundant species and familiar in its habits.

Remarks. This beautiful species needs comparison only with *D. petechia*, and the bird from St. Thomas and St. Croix, referred to *D. ruficapilla*, Gm., by Prof. Baird, with a ?, see Rev. Am. Birds, pp. 199 and 201; it is smaller than either, and they do not agree in the wing formula; the present species appears to have a greater extent of yellow in the tail feathers.

It is the same species as a specimen spoken of by Prof. Baird (Rev. Am. Birds, p. 202) but not named, which was brought from Barbadoes in alcohol by Prof. Gill.

Apart from its smaller size, its clearly defined and deeply colored crown will distinguish it from all others.

2. TACHYPHONUS ATRICAPILLUS.

Front, entire crown and occiput black, sides of the head and the hind neck grayish-black; back and smaller wing coverts dark olive-green, the rump olive, tinged with ferruginous; tail brownish-black bordered with greenish-olive; middle and larger wing coverts black, with greenish olive margins; quills black, the primaries narrowly edged on the outer webs with greenish yellow, the secondaries with olive green; under wing coverts pale yellow; throat of a light brown intermixed with gray, and tinged with rufous; lower part of the neck and sides of the breast olive-green washed with ferruginous; breast and abdomen bright brownish ferruginous, becoming yellowish on the middle of the belly; under tail coverts black bordered with ferruginous; bill black, the under mandible whitish at base; tarsi and toes black.

Length (skin) 5 in.; wing $2\frac{1}{2}$; tail $2\frac{1}{4}$; bill $\frac{1}{2}$; tarsi $\frac{3}{8}$.

Habitat.—The Island of Trinidad.

Type in my collection; it was killed at Trinidad in the early part of the present year by Mr. A. H. Alexander, from whom I procured it. A person who accompanied him at the time, and was familiar with the birds of the Island, said it was a species he had never noticed before.

Remarks.—This does not resemble in plumage any other member of the genus, and I think is probably a male; the black crown and distinctly colored under plumage seem to preclude the probability of its being a female.

3. QUISCALUS FORTIROSTRIS.

Male. Black, with purplish steel blue lustre, uniform throughout the body, not changeable as in most other species; wings and tail greenish, bill and feet black.

Second quill longest, first between third and fourth; tail graduated, lateral feather one inch shorter than middle feathers; bill very strong, culmen regularly curved throughout, commissure sinuated.

Length 9 in.; wing $4\frac{1}{4}$; tail $4\frac{1}{8}$; bill from front 1 1-16th; height of bill at base 7-16ths; tarsi 1 3-16ths.

The female is smaller, and the plumage, instead of being bluish, has a brownish cast of color.

Length 8 in.; wing $3\frac{3}{8}$; tail $3\frac{1}{4}$; bill 15-16ths; tarsi 1 1-16ths.

[Dec.

Habitat.—Barbadoes. Types in my collection, obtained from Mr. A. H. Alexander, by whom they were killed on that Island.

Remarks.—This very distinct species comes nearest to *Q. lugubris*, Sw., in its dimensions, but is rather smaller; that species is more violaceous in luster, with longer and stouter legs, also a longer, straighter and more feeble bill, with the commissure straight; the bill of the new species is comparatively large, at the base being wider and fully one-third higher than that of *Q. lugubris*.

4. *THAMNOPHILUS VIRGATUS*.

Entire head, hind neck and all of the under plumage, of a grayish fuliginous color, blacker on the head and grayer below, with a broad stripe of pale ochreous white down the centre of each feather; these are clearer or nearly white on the head, and duller on the abdomen; back, tail and exposed portion of the wings cinnamon red; the inner webs of the quill feathers liver brown; the under wing coverts and inner margins of quills pale cinnamon; under tail coverts pale rufous; upper mandible black, the under whitish horn color; tarsi and toes black, claws whitish.

Length about 6 in.; wing 3; tail $2\frac{1}{2}$; bill about $\frac{1}{2}$; tarsi 1.

Habitat.—New Granada, Turbo. Collected by Lt. Michler. Type in Mus. Acad. of Nat. Sciences, Philadelphia.

Remarks.—In distribution of colors this species much resembles *T. palliatus*, but it is smaller and differs notably in the white markings throughout, being longitudinal; the crown in *palliatus* is immaculate, on which in the present species the stripes are strongly defined; the red coloring is paler and duller than that of *T. palliatus*.

From analogy I judge it to be a male, as the female of *T. palliatus* has a rufous crown.

The bill is injured by shot, the end being deficient; at first I was puzzled to know where to place it, but feel confident it is assigned its true position.

Analytical table of the Species of *BARIDIUS* inhabiting the United States.

BY JOHN L. LE CONTE, M.D.

According to the form of the antennæ the species before me may be divided into three principal groups, of which the second contains all the strongly pubescent species. The first group is the most numerous, and may again be subdivided by the presence or absence of the apical constriction of the prothorax. We will thus have the following scheme of arrangement.

A. Antennæ thick; 2d and 3d joints of funiculus equal.

a. Body nearly glabrous. Thorax not constricted near the apex. Sp. 1—8.

b. Body nearly glabrous. Thorax constricted near the apex. Sp. 9—22.

c. Body densely pubescent; thorax constricted near the apex. Sp. 23—25.

B. Antennæ slender; 2d point of funiculus longer than the 3d. Sp. 26—28.

A—a.

Intervals of elytra coarsely and irregularly punctured. 1.

“ “ with single rows of usually well marked punctures. 3.

“ “ with very fine inconspicuous punctures. 4.

1. Color black. 2.

Color bronze-black; prothorax longer than wide, gradually narrowed from base, rounded near the apex; dorsal carina very indistinct; beak stout, curved, moderately long, punctured. Long. 4.5 mm. Middle States. 1. subæneus.

2. More shining; prothorax not longer than wide, very slightly narrowed from base, much rounded near the apex; dorsal carina not apparent; beak stout, short, curved, punctured. Long 4.5 mm. Kansas (one specimen).

2. quadratus.

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BY GEO. N. LAWRENCE.

[Continued from page 359.]*

5. RHYNCHOCYCLUS MARGINATUS.

Front, top of head and hind neck dull plumbeous; back, rump, smaller wing coverts and upper tail coverts of a clear olive green; tail blackish brown with edges the color of the back; larger wing coverts and quills black, the primaries narrowly edged with yellow, the other quill feathers and the larger wing coverts broadly margined with clear light yellow; under wing coverts yellow; chin, throat and upper part of breast gray; middle and lower part of abdomen and under tail coverts light yellow; sides olivaceous gray; upper mandible black, the under whitish, clouded with brown; "irides brown;" tarsi and toes light brown.

Length (fresh) $5\frac{1}{2}$ in.; wing 2 1-16th; tail 2; bill scant $\frac{1}{2}$; tarsi 9-16ths.

Habitat.—Panama. Lion Hill, near Aspinwall. Male and female alike.

Types in my collection.

Remarks.—In my Catalogue of Birds from New Granada (Annals of Lyc. of Nat Hist. N. Y., Vol. vii, p. 473) this species is referred to *R. sulphurescens*, Spix. I have always been impressed with a doubt of its correctness, and only during the past summer was I enabled to make comparison with undoubted specimens of *R. sulphurescens* from Brazil. They differ in the Brazilian bird being larger, with the head less plumbeous, the yellow of the under parts of a deeper color and more extended, the throat only being gray, and the under mandible of a much clearer color.

It differs from *R. cinereiceps*, Scl., which at first sight it much resembles, in being smaller and of a darker green, not inclining to yellowish, as in that species. It may be readily known by the broad yellow margins on the wing coverts and quills. In this last character it is most like *R. sulphurescens*, but the markings are paler and more conspicuous than in the specimens of that species which I examined.

6. PIPRA ? CINNAMOMEA.

The general plumage is of a clear cinnamon color, brighter on the rump and tail, duller or somewhat brownish on the back and wing coverts, and paler on the under surface; the top of the head and occiput are of an olivaceous brown, with a concealed crest of reddish orange; the quills are liver-brown, with an edging of pale cinnamon on the outer webs; upper mandible dark brown, the under whitish at base with the end brown; tarsi and toes reddish brown.

Length 4 in.; wing $2\frac{1}{8}$; tail $1\frac{3}{4}$; bill 5-16ths; tarsi $\frac{1}{2}$.

Habitat.—The Upper Amazon. Type in my collection.

Remarks.—I have placed this species provisionally in *Pipra*, to which it most nearly assimilates, but it has the wings shorter and the tail longer, relatively, than in any other member of the genus I have been able to examine, and I know of no other species resembling it in color.

7. HARPAGUS FASCIATUS.

Plumage above blackish-brown, glossed with dark purple; the tail is blackish-brown, crossed above with four narrow bars of grayish-white, and ending with ashy-gray; the quills on the upper surface are umber-brown, crossed with dusky blackish bars, and on the under surface are white for two-thirds their length from the base, the remaining part ashy-gray, barred throughout with blackish-brown; the under wing coverts are buffy-white, spotted with dark-brown; each feather of the entire under surface is closely barred with white, rufous and dark brown, the rufous color prevailing most on the breast and

* This portion of the paper was inadvertently left out by the editor.

sides, less on the thighs, and scarcely showing on the middle of the abdomen; under tail coverts white; the feathers of the upper part of the throat appear to be partly white, but they are too much soiled to judge with certainty; upper mandible black, the under yellowish-white; legs dark yellow, claws black.

Length (skin) about 12 in.; wing $8\frac{3}{4}$; tail $6\frac{1}{2}$; tarsi $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Habitat.—Guatemala. Obtained from Dr. C. H. Van Patten. Type in my collection.

Remarks.—This specimen, which seems to be fully adult, makes a third species of the genus *Harpagus*, the other two being *H. bidentatus*, Lath., and *H. diodon*, Temm. The characteristic toothed bill is strongly developed, but it otherwise differs so entirely from the above two species in all their stages of plumage, by the broad transverse markings of its under surface, that no comparison with them is requisite.

Note on ZONOTRICHIA MELANOTIS.

This species should be placed in the genus *Hæmophila*, and much resembles in distribution of its markings, *H. ruficauda*, Bp. That species I had not seen at the time I described *Z. melanotis*. They differ in the tail of my species being liver-brown instead of rufous, and in having the tail feathers edged with whitish. In place of the decided rufous coloring of the sides, abdomen and under tail coverts of *H. ruficauda*, there is only a wash of that color in *melanotis*. The dark stripes on the crown and sides of the head are pure black; the corresponding ones in *ruficauda* are dark brown mixed with rufous. In the last named species there is a broad band across the breast, of dark ash; this part in my species has only an ashy suffusion. The smaller wing coverts of *H. ruficauda* are of an immaculate bright rufous, those of *H. melanotis* are less bright, with dark brown shaft stripes. The bill of *H. ruficauda* is larger, and in its general plumage it is the most rufous of the two species.

Mr. O. Salvin (*Ibis* 1868, p. 299) says of my species: "Possibly the same as *Hæmophila humeralis*, Cab." It apparently differs in many marked characteristics from the description given of that species.